THE REBELLION.

Opening of the Extra Session of Congress.

Galusha A. Grow, of Penn., Elected Speaker, and Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn., Clerk of the House.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NO COMPROMISE WITH REBELS.

Four Hundred Thousand Men to be Called into the Field.

The Insurrection to be Put Down Without Delay.

Appropriations Amounting to \$400,000,000 Demanded for War Purposes.

Important Reports of the Secretaries of War and Treasury.

A War Tax Proposed on Tea. Coffee and Sugar.

Speeches of the President and Cabinet to Twenty Thousand New York Treeps for the Integrity of the Union.

Senator Wilson's Bills for the Reorganization of the Army.

The Forward Movement of the Troops.

Extending the Circle of the Federal Army.

The Rapid Concentration of Federal Troops in Virginia,

AIR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCRES.

Wasmiston, July 5, 1861.

THE RAPID CONCENTRATION OF UNION TROOPS IN VIRGINIA. Last night the Third United States infantry, eight hun-

and will form a portion of the advance column. Three other regiments also marched about midnight. The Garibaldi Guard and three other regiments also marched about midnight. The German Blenker Rifles will take up their line of march to-day from this side, and will also form a portion of the advance column. The entire force composing this advance movement will be the largest and most formidable ever witnessed in this country. numbering as it will unwards of forty thousand nicked men, formed into brigades of four thousand each, and officered by the ablest and most accomplished men in the regular service. The spectacle will be one of the grandest the world ever saw. No enemy can stand long before

Five thousand men are to be moved to the Virginia side of the river to-night.

The corps d'armee under General McDowell is to consist of forty thousand men, divided into four divisions of ten thousand men each-the first under General Tyler, the second under Colonel Heintzelman, and the third under Colonel Hunter. The fourth is to form a reserve. Each division will be composed of two brigades of four regiments, and cavalry and artillery sufficient to constitute the complement of ten thousand men.

It is stated positively that Colonel Blenker's regiment of German Rifles will form the advance of skirmishers. It is under orders to proceed to the other side of the river on Sunday afternoon next.

The general movement is to occur early in the coming week, but the precise time will, of course, be made to

The Union troops have advanced to within three miles

of Fairfax Court House. Intelligence reached here this evening, from Ganeral Patterson's column, that the Union forces were but seven miles from the rebeis, and that General Patterson, at agt accounts, was preparing to advance his column in the direction of the rebel army, which was supposed to he about twelve thousand strong, under command of

te said to be in accordance with General Scott's instruc-General McClellan, from the Northwest, is also advancing, and will soon be upon the rebels with a large

General Johnston. This movement of General Patterson

General Cadwallader has also instructions to put his forces in motion, and unless the rebels beat a harty re

treat there will be sharp work. Stone has reached the Point of Rocks with his command, some four thousand men, and will be able to

An officer of the army who brought the above intellipect of an engagement with the rebels. That they will overwhelm and rout General Johnston and his rebel forces is considered certain; but the general impression was that there would be no dght, as the rebels would not stand their ground, but would fall back upon Win-

advancing brigades across the Potomac, who repeats the frequent statement, that everything is nearly in readiness for an advance. More regiments will leave to-night

It is certain that after the discharge of the three

188,000, which, added to the regular army, will consti-

WHEN WILL THE REBELS MAKE A STAND? WHEN WILL THE REBELS MARE A STAND?
Our advance thus far finds no enemy. The opinion is beginning to prevail, that the rebels are preparing to fall back on Richmond, and the talk now is, that the great fight is not to be made before Washington; that they give Washington up, generous rebels; that they will make their grand stand at Richmond, and if they find they cannot stand there, they will fall back on Norfolk, and execute a dying effort.

taken, and as the government has no particular use for Charleston, and as it has always been a sore on the continent, the city will be cleaned out, and the harbor made useless. Pensacola will be in possession of the govern-ment soon, if it is not already.

CAPTURE OF REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA. Air. Carlisle, of the House, received a despatch from Governor Pierrepont, of Virginia, to-day, announcing that two Ohio regiments had surprised a nest of rebels at Buckhammen, Virginia, capturing four hundred, killing thirty, and seizing two hundred horses. ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-PIFTH NEW YORK REGI-

The Twenty-fitth New York Volunteers (Colonel Kerrigan), arrived here about three o'clock this morning, and have gone into camp east of the Capitol grounds.

APRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-POURTH NEW YORK REGIMENT. The Thirty fourth New York Volunteers arrived here out eight o'clock to-night. COLONEL LOUIS BLENKER MADE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Eighth regiment New York Volunteers (First German Rifles), Colonel Louis Blenker, have since their arrival from your city been occupying a very honorable position at the national capital. At the parade of the iroops yesterday this corps had the right of the line of this vast army. Colonel Blenker has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship. His command consists of his own, the Eighth (ride) regiment, the Twenty-ninth regiment Colonel Von Steinwehr; the Garibaldi Guard, Colonel d'Ctassy, and another regiment not yet named. The news of the promotion of Colonel Bienker was received by his command with demonstrations of delight, and or thursday evening they honored him with a fine serenade THE FOURTH OF JULY PASSED, AND THE RESELS'

Fourth of July has come and gone. Congress has as-sembled, according to the President's proclamation, in the same old Capitol, and Jeff. Davis' traitors have not dared attempt to prevent it. An immense number of strangers, from different parts of the Union, arrived here, expecting Jef. would certainly attempt to carry out his breat, to prevent the assembling of Congress. Of course, they were disappointed; and, from present appearances, they will continue to be, if they wait for a battle until Dayls attacks our forces. The result of this disappointment on the part of the people is, that they are now

GENERAL FREMONT'S FIELD OF OPERATIONS. The following order, assigning General Fremont to the command of the new Western department was promal-

GENERAL ORDER NO. 40

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WARRINGTON, July 3, 1861.

The State of Illinois, and the States and Fortitorics west of the Mississippi river, and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, will in future constitute a separate military command, to be known as that the experiment, of under the command of Major General Fremont, of the United States Army. Headquarters at St. Louis. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

General Fremont, left, here, to day, for Ballimore, on a

General Fremont left here to-day for Baltimore, on a visit to General Banks. General Fremont will not super-sede General Patterson, but will probably be detailed to command a Western department, yet to be created.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR IN BALTIMORE. Secretary Cameron, accompanied by General Fremant, went to Fortress Monroe yesterday, via Baltimore, where he had a conference with General Banks at Fort Multenry her husband to Old Point Comfort.

THE INSPECTION OF FORTRESS MONROE. Secretary Cameron, with Adjutant General Thomas and a Board of Engineers, left here to-day in a steamer for

PROBABLE PROMOTION OF COL. BLAIR. Since the rank of Major General has been conferred upon General Lyon, of Missouri, it is probable that Mr. Biair will be promoted to a Brigadier General ship, and will soon resume the field, in which be has recently won well deserved distinction, that prove his high abilities to command and to conduct secossifully important military operations. The Union men of the West will hall his return to the army with great satisfaction and confidence

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Agreeably to the indications in this corres-Hen. Galusha A. Grow and Hon Etheridge were yesterday elected Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives. The Sallure of Mr. Blair, considering the powerful combination he had to his favor was no ault of his. If he had stood alone, upon his own merits, nis support would have been more formidable. When Colonel Blair found that Mr. Grow led him handsomely, he arose and gracefully withdrew his name, when all th Blair men-about forty-changed from Blair to Grow, increasing the latter's vote to ninety-four, and reducing

Blair's vote to eleven.

The total routing of Forney & Co. was said to be a sur-

The organization of the Bouge of Representatives occasweep of the nest of speculators and peculators that had become offensive to the whole country. The officers sected to-day—Messrs. Ball, King and Goodnow—are, without exception, universally recognized as honest and

By the election of Mr. Etheridge as Clerk, the re Hesns in Congress have indicated their nationality and demonstrated their fairness and willingness to ectionalism and secession, and minister the government with equal ries of the rebel sympathizers, and will greatly strengther and encourage Union men everywhere. It has already done more than any other one act to remove prejudice and effect a cordial and co-operative union of all the Union loving men in Congress.

THE ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE THE VIRGINIA MENATOR

FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. Burnett's hobby in the House yesterday was the exclusion of the members of Virginia, upon the ground of informality in their election. But the House treated with studied contempt his efforts to disturb its harmony, and proceeded quietly to vote down his motions, upon actt took the calb of office and allegiance without hesitadon, swearing to support the constitution of the United tates. He professes to be not in favor of the immediate secretion of Kentucky, but says he desires a posteable adjustment of pending issues, and subsequently a processile separation of the slave States from the free States. This is the new device of the disunionists. They are already convinced that their attempt at a foreible

The proceedings yesterday the quiet dignity and firm nar the harmony of this Congress were met by all the est of that body, must teach them that they are altogether out of place, and their pestilant snaring will only invoke the corses and anathemas of the people upon

Virginia members present were sworn in and compr their places. Among them is John S. Carille, who is, in fact, the author of the Western Virginia Union movement, that has resulted in the reorganization of the State government, with loyal citizens filling the State offices, and the repudiation of the traitorous dynasty at Richmond. THE WAR PERLING AMONG THE SPECTATORS IN

A significant indication of the existing popular enthusiasm is favor of a vigorous protecution of the war, was afforded to-day during the reading of menting would there will still be an available force of a tryes. Upon the reading of the recommendation that, in a said that they are not only netterly opposed to the heres

order to give the legal means for making this contest short and cocisive, Congress should place at the disposi-tion of the government for this purpose at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dolars, an trrepressible shout of approbation filled the House, proceeding alike from the floor and galleries, and seem ingly as unanimous as it was certainly enthusiastic. It was an outpouring of feeling from the popular heart which proves that the people are far sheaf of the goverament in their desire for a vigorous prosecution of the

war, and a short and declaive contest. THE HOUSE SPANDING COMMITTEES.

THE HOUSE SPANDING COMMITTEES.

The House committees will be announced on Monlay.

Both Mr. Blair and Mr. Colfax decline the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Blair has no taste for the pattendarly arduone daties of the position. He would undoubtedly prefer to be at the head of the Committee. on Military Affairs. This position cannot be assigned to him without injustice to Mr. Cartis, of Iowa, who has greater Congressional experience, and has already served upon that committee. He is, besides, a graduate of West Point, has seen much actual service, and won distinction in the Mexican war. He is emitted by courtesy to the head of this important committee.

Mr. Coffax has indicated a preference to retain the mani-Mr. Colfax has indicated a preference to retain the posi-tion efficiently filled by him in the last Congress, as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with the details of which he is thoroughly familiar. This leaves the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and the consequent leadership of the mont. It will probably be tendered to Mr. Stevens.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERS IN THE HOUSE. The House had Messrs. Burnett, of Kentucky, and Vallandigham, of Ohlo, to do the opposition. They ought to be cultivated, instead of being hung, as some people threaten to do, for the sake of a little opposition, which is always the spice of debate.

THE BORDER STATE SENATORS IN THEIR PLACES. The loyal Senate was honored with the presence of Messrs. Breckinridge and Powell, of Kentucky, and Bright of Indiana, of bogus election fame, and to be a present sympathizer with rebels.

CONGRESS PREPARED FOR HARD WORK. From all sections an industrious disposition is manifested in both Houses of Congress. The members have no time lost in the consideration of frivolous matters The measures essential to a vigorous prosecution of the war will be taken up and acted upon without delay. There appears to be more determination and unanimity in this respect among these representatives, fresh from body of the people, than there has been hitherto in the

SERENADE TO MESSES. GROW AND ETHERIDGE. A large crowd of citizens, accompanied by Dodworth's band, visited the quarters of Mr. Grow, Speaker of the House, last night, and serenaded him. He appeared up in the balcony, and upon being introduced by Hon. R. E. Fenton, made a happy and patriotic response to the compliment paid him.

Etheridge, the new Clerk of the House, and called him Etheridge, the new Clerk of the House, and called him out. He said:—

FRINNES AND FELLOW CITZENS—Friends of public liberty and fellow citizens of the United States, I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness. I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness. I thank you all the mere because you do not mean to honor myself, but that country we all love so well. This morning's sun unhered in the annivercary of the republic, and for the first time in its history it shows upon our brothreen arrayed in deadly strife. Why is this so? I answer because ambition and madness have usurped the place of reason, and continued presperity has caused too many to forget the obligations they owe to that God who has levished upon them so many blessings. They have sought to imperil our national existence, and you and I, and all of us, are now wiscessing the struggle which is to decide the power of the people to preserve the most wise and benchent government in the world. Shall it be preserved. (Cries of "Yes, yes.") I will be preserved. However, the will. This morning, when I saw thousands and tens of thousands of our voluntour solders marching through the wide arequest which lead to the Capitol, eager to sature the flag which so preadly fleate from its summit, and all anxions to preserve the Union of the States—when I saw those citizen soldiers, and remembered that they were but the advance guard of the grand a may of the people—the loyal militer—itel, likew, that ero long every robellious flag restricted on a war, and that tenson would meet its deferted day of the people and the sold in the like of the like of the people—the loyal militer—itel, likew, that ero long every robellious flag restricted as deciding when love our country for its blessings, tants ever long the cry as "Forward, forward, to the carry of the people are restrained only behis scattered legions as our people have made to the call which the Executive has made upon their loyalty to our flag. Within eixty days a querter of a million of the sinest solders in the world have railed to the stendard of the whole country, and a million more are impatient to plant the gorgeous ensign of the republic upon the mountains and hill tops of overy State wherein treason has an application of defender. Size, disunion and civil war cannot endure, originating in the baser passions of the worst portion of mankind without to much as a decent pretait. The advocates and originators have nothing to inspire that faith so necessary to success. Though the leaders of the misguided beings who light against our fleg may sementimes appeal to the God of our fathers, they lack that trust and conditioned which itspired our ancestors it maintaining the immortal Declaratation of 1776. I said immortal, for it was and is record out to the declaration which was announced by Jehovah when Sinel was made a sacced and Extoric mount I call them my misguided country men—they, the rank and distinct mount and there my misguided country men—they, the rank and distinct mount of the most unholy crusted the eaglist our country—this crime against markind—I have no words of palliation. Public justice is certain, and they must above in this life for the wrongs they are perpetrated upon humanity and the words. In claim every man as a petriot who stonds by the constitution and the supremacy of the laws. (Great applance). The first Cengress which met under the constitution—those to when was intrusted the great experiment of the constitution and the content was intrusted the great experiment of the constitution below the constitution and the content was intrusted the great experiment of the constitution below the constitution and the content was intrusted the great experiment of the constitution below the constitution and the content was intrusted the great experiment of the constitution of the constitution and the constitution and the co Congress which met under the constitution—those to when was intrusted the great experiment of the constitution, looked to Pennsylvania for its presiding officers be gave us Muhlenburg, and it proved in anyury of glorious success. And now, when we are artist the three and convulsions of civil war, in the begin aims of a recond great epoch in our history, the keystons of the arch has for the second time furnished the popular of the arch has for the second time furnished the popular branch of Congress a presion goinger. He is one of her meet desinguished citizens, and I have fails that be and you and all the loyal millions of our countrymen will see see the Constitution everywhere virilicated and admend. (Great appliance) My countrymen, the time for sraument and entreaty has gene by. Our one-mies, without aggression, have drawn the sword the hands of treason have sained it with the blood of our loyal countrymen. If needs be, if they will have it and the hands of tresson have stained it with the blood of a loyal countrymen. If needs be, if they will have it let traitors perish, and that apecally, by the swo (Great Applause). As I said before, I have faith in tright. I will not believe that treason can provail or loyalty, anarchy over order. I am therefore on the so of the defenders of the coestitution, the friends of a Union and the supporters of the law. (Great cheering Both gentlemen were enthusiantically cheered.

MR. GROW'S REMARKS ON TAKING THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

Mr. Grow's speech upon taking the Speaker's chair [is highly spoken of. It was not only necessary to make the usual sweech of thanks to the House, but it was expected in meeting it, and assembling as it did on the Fourth of July-that the third officer of the government, in assuming so responsible a position, should allude in fitting terms the facts. Mr. Grow's declaration that the rebellion should be crushed at all hazards, and at whatever cost produced the most enthusiastic applause on the floor of the House and in the galleries

THE POSITION OF EINTUCKY—MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THAT STATE.

Last night a meeting was held of Kontockians at present in the city, to consider the condition of affairs and the course of that State in the present crisis. About thirty prominent and influential representative mon from nearly all the Congressional districts were present To avoid any imputation of improperly ondayoring to Kentucky were not invited to the meeting. Upon a comparison of opinions, a perfect unsuimity was found to exist in this meeting. Without any pravious inquiry about each other, they were all Union to the core, and con-vinced that it is the duty of Kentucky to stand by the givvernment at all hezards, and to vote for men and means, to any extent needed, for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the Southern rebels. This imprompts jority in Kentucky, and a sure indication that the people lion It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the masses of the people there are much in advance of their repr

of secordion, but are burning with impatience to operate its lunders into obedience to the constitution and the lews. The result of the meeting last night will probably be an address to the Kentucky delegation in Omgress, urging a vigorous support of the measures brought forward by the government for the suppression of rebellion and the punishment of treason, and the appropriation of money, and the increase of the army to whatever extent shull be required, to carry on the war to a speedy termination, and

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUCENER, OF RESTUCEN. General Buckner, commander of the Hentucky Willitia late of the regular army, and who had the alleged our respondence with General McClellan, arrived here last the army. The object of his visit here at this time is no known, but it is sopposed that he has come here to watch the movements of Congress, and see if some compromise cannot be effected, looking to an adjustment of pending

ONS ANIZATION OF UNION TROOPS IN KENTUCKY. Messures have been taken by the Unionists of Ken tucky for the immediate organization of a large and effective free, to be ready for service whom needed. Esstern and Northern Kentucky is repre-sented to be ablaze with Union enthusians and impatience to participate in the struggle for the mainte names of the Union and the constitution. There are in that State several experienced ex-officers of the army who have signified their willingness to re-enter the service. It is not improbable that military positions will be tendered to some of them, among others to Captain Abe Baffer4, a gallant and popular officer, who, after serving with distinction in the Mexican war, retired to his cetate, but now, in the time of need is ready to lay saide the ploughshare for the sword. He was one of the most efficient officers in the army is

In many instances volunteer corps are demoralized by the incompetency or inefficiency of officers, defects not cognizable by a court martial. To remedy this crying evil, Senator Wilson added the following important sec

evil, Senator Wilson added the following important section to his bill pertaining to volunteers:—
That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby anthorized to appoint a Military Commission, of not less than three nor more than two officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his department or army, who shall be reported to the Baard; and upon such report, if addressed to such officer, if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such Board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined.

ANOTHER ARMY OFFICER'S NAME STRICKEN FROM

THE ROLLS.
It having been ascertained to the satisfaction of the War Department that First Lieutenant John Thomas Goode, Fourth artillery, entertains and has expressed treasonable designs against the government of the United States, his name will be stricken from the rolls of the

APPEARANC OF THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. Of the twesty thousand New York Volunteers on pa rade yesterday, all were neatly uniformed except one regiment, which was dressed in the clothes provided by unscrupulous contractors for the State authorities.

These uniforms are poorly made, of mean cloth, and closely resemble those of peniteutiary convicts.

The men of this regiment are noble looking fellows. Neatly apparelled they will compare favorably with the rank and file of any other regiment in the ser one of her regiments should be sent into the field so poor

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH IN THE CAMPS. The military in camp were not insensible to the ob-servance of the day, and a serrant of Texas cavales signalized the anniversary of Independence by getting

OUR RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS. The European despatches, it is understood, show an improved disposition in England. From France the Mone tour's article which afforded so much joy to the rebels. has been explained away to the evident satisfaction of Secretary Seward. From all Northern Europe and Spain and Italy the most hearty and sincere expressions of sympathy for the United States in the present contest are furnished to this government. No privateers will be permitted to enter into any foreign port.

From all these reports there is rejoicing in official quarters that secession is dead and buried in Europe.

Resolutions will be offered in the House at an early day equiring into certain contracts in the War and Navy d partments, and also concerning the recent furn'shing of whose authority and at what cost.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR ANDREW. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, arrived here to day, and has been visiting the Massachusetts regiments. STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the War Department and its various bureaus for the ensuing second year has been awarded to rintigh & Scientists, of

Mrs Meda Blauchard, just returned from her musica studies in Europe, astonished a select party at the Presi dent's a few evening's since by her great powers. Mos of the members of the Cabinet and distinguished military gentlemen joined in an invitation to her to appear it

THE FOURTH IN WASHINGTON.

Brilliant Parade of the New York Troops in the National Capital.

Twenty Thousand New York Soldters 1a Avenue-Grand Review of the Troops in sident and Cabinet, and General Scutsident Lincoln, Secretaries Seward and Smith, Attorney General Bates, Major General Sandford and Brigadier Gene Fing on Lafayette Square by the Presi

The Fourth was usbered in by the booming of cannot and the ringing of belis in the city. The long line of ba teries upon the Virginia heights opposite seemed on fire as their guns spit forth volume after volume of smoke. The parade of twenty thousand New York troops, under came off in the morning according to programme. A nue, in front of the White House, which was occupied by Scott and various Majors and Brigadier Generals. The military filed by in the following order:-

The military filed by in the following order:—

Fight regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Blanker Indiana.

Fight regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Walrath Fourteenth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Maylate. Filteenth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Maylate. Filteenth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Lauker. Seventsenth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Janker. Seventsenth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Janker. Seventsenth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Glark Investy first regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Glark Investy first regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Glark Investy first regiment New York Volunteers... Col. Glark Investy sixth regiment New York Volunteers... Col. German Investy first regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Investy first regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Intity second regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Intity second regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. Mathoson. Thirty second regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Intity seventh regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Intity seventh regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. Ward. Garlbaid Guard regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. Ward. Garlbaid Guard regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Intity seventh regiment N. Y. Volunteers... Col. German Intity seventh regiment N. Y. State Millis... Col. Schwarzwaelder. Welth regiment N. Y. State Millis... Col. Cameron. Seventy-first regiment N. Y. State Millis... Col. Cameron.

The troops having passed in review, the crowd imme diately surrounded the platform, when loud calls being

President Lincoln came forward and said:-PRISEDED LINCOLN'S RUMARNS.

France Comme-I trust you will not blame me to-day

for standing in front. It is a sort of rule that constrains me to do sa I know that a sight of your noble, and galiant and revered General Scott would be more gratifying to you than a speech from me. I take great pleasure, therefore, in introducing that distinguished gentleman to

ed with the most deafening applause. The old general, the bulwark of the nation on this threatened time of demelition, bowed his acknowledgments to the enthusiastic people below him, and his eyes met the upturned gaze of the vast crowd and marked the fervor of their feelings in eyes that gleamed with grateful emotion, and on abouts that proclaimed a people's thanks for peace pre-served and a Union saved. He must have felt rewarded for the great services he has and is still rendering to the country. Cheer after cheer followed, and it was only when the aged chieftan bowed and retired among his friends, leaving the front of the platform clear, that a

Loud calls being made for Governor Soward, that gentieman in response came forward and spake as follows:—
Fanlow Orners—Counting seventy-six and sixty-one, this makes the eighty-sixth time that the Fourth of July has found the people from the St. Ilwrence to the Cult, and from the Athatic far away to the Pacific Ocean, one whole and united people. (Applause) We would have shown by our ballots that we intended there should be a toucand and more such Fourths of July. (Applause) But since that has not proved satisfactory an appeal has been taken to the buffets, and though bullets must become now the destiny of the country, God is on the side of liberty, and the giorious destiny of the continent shall not be retarded by the ordeal through which the nation is now passing. (Applause)

BURGING OF REN. CALBE SI SHITH.

Hen. Caleb B Smith, Scorelary of the luterior, was next called upon. He spoke as follows:—

Hen. Caleb B Smith, Secretary of the Interior, was next called upon. He spoke as follows:—

If any one in this wast assemblage has herotofore outertained a solitary doubt of the triumph of the American people in their efforts to suppress the grand rebellion now upon us, that doubt must have been dispelled by the spectacle which you have witnessed on this interesting anniversary. (Cries of "That's so," and splause.) No man who gazed upon that gallant band of patriotic volunteers who, at the call of their country, left their homes and came here, perling their lives in defence of this glorious Union, can doubt for one moment that they will completely succeed in crushing out this rebellion, and in plauting the foundations of our government deep, broad, and so sacred that traitorous faction shall in all coming time hide its head, and acknowlesige the supremacy of the laws and of the Union. (Applause.) My friends, I am satisfied from what I have seen to-day that the great State of New York alone has the power and the will to furnish the means to trample robellion under foot and elevate traitors upon the gallows. (Laughter and applause.) I have only to say, to-day, fellow citizens, that having witnessed many Fourth of July celebrations, I have never upon the glorious dup been inspired with brighter hopes for the future and with firmer confidence in the perpetuity of this glorious Union. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

MR. RATES STECCH.

Hon. R. W. Bates, Attorney General, was next introduced by Mr. Lincoln, when he spoke as follows:— Figure Christis.—I am but an "attorney," as the President has said. (Laughter.) I desired to retain a back seat from which to witness the glorious speciale that has passed before our eyes this day, and to hear the fow terse and patriotic remarks of my superiors in the government. I came from the far West, from the subsot State.

State.

A Voice—Where's Frank Biat? Has he been attending to the traitors?

Mr. Birss (resuming—I come, and what do I witness this day? From farther East thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men called forth, not by their individual ambition, not by the lones of promotion, not by anything but with undying love of their country which animited their fathers when they boqueathed the glorious flag under which they are ready to fight, and if need be to die for their country. (Applause.) Gentlemen, our fathers did not establish the glorious institutions under which we live by their own will and power. In that dark day of trial the God of the universe smiled upon the purposes and blessed their action. (Cres of "Inst's so," and applause.) The sun never shone upon such a spectacle as we witness in these spontaneous outbursts of the patriotism of the people, and before they will submit to have one stone removed from the foundation of younder Capitol, one star stricken from that glorious banner, or one line erased from the constitution of their country, thousands and tens of thousands will offer themselves a willing sacribe upon the altar of their descriptions. A Voice-Where's Frank Blatr? Has he been attend

CENERAL BANDFORD'S SPEECE

General Sandford then presented himsel', and spoke as follows.—

Frinow Chrisens.—We have presented ourselves before you to day, a sample of the ever ready Volunteers of the State of New York, who have assembled at the call of our country to defend the glorious flag under which we expect to die. (Applause.) You have seen some twenty thousand of the citizens of New York assembled here in arms at the summons of the constituted authorities of the country. And I am proud and gratified to say that there are th'riy thousand more added to that will in double quick time be ready for the field. At this very moment there are in different parts of the State twenty thousand there are in different parts of the State twenty thousand assembled the same accordance.

rights and the liberties of the people of this glorious con-federacy. (Applause.) Governor Seward then came forward and introduced Gen. Mansfield, of the United States Army, in the follow

jection to seeing the man under whose care we have slept safely here surrounded by enemies during the last three months. CEN. MANNETHID'S SPEECH

Gen. Manefield, who was toully cheered, then spoke as

Gen. Mansfield, who was lovely cheered, then spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CHIZENS AND COUNTRYMEN—I was called here by my distinguished chief, Licutemant General Scott, to make a speech. I was called here because speeches were at an end. (Applaume) I would say to you as Governor Truit said on a certain occasion, "Eaving extansted the argument, we resert to our arms." (Cries of "Good," and applause) I can only say to you, I am here in obedience to orders, and desire not the hurrains of my fellow citizens, but simply to perform my duty, and fight for that constitution which has been handed down to us from our sires. (Cries of "Fhat's right," and applause.)

GEN. DEA'S SPERCH. GEN. DEX'S SPEECH

Gen. Dix next spoke. He said—Fellow cutizens, I dit not come to Washington to make speeches, as I leave that to civilians, I having taken up the sword myself. But I came here, if it please the administration, to act, to give to it my best labors; to give to the support of the government, if necessary, my life. (Cries of "Good" and applause.) You will appreciate as deeply as I do the importance of this context. (Cries of "We do.") The question is whether this government contains within itself the elements of self preservation, or whether it is in the power of any ore member of the confederacy to overturn and destroy it by robellion. (Loud applause.) That is the question. As to the result of this context, no man, I binks, can doubt. If any one doubted it before, his doubt must have been removed by the exhibition of today. You have had but one State before you.

Mr. Siware—Half of it.

Mr. Dirs—Part of it, as I am prompted to say. Let us remember that there are twenty seven others in the Union, equally patriotic and which are ready to respond to the call of the President in a bordance with their proportion and extent.

The President, the members of his Cabinet, and the military staff surrounding General Scott, then descended from the platform and proceeded to the dedication of a new fisg, which was raised at the head of Funnsylvania avenue, on Lafayelte square, near the Treasury building and the Jackson statue. The President hoisted the burning amists the shouts of the people, and the troops gave it a marching salute in possing. Gen. Dix next spoke. He said-Fellow catizens. I di

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA. ALEXANDRIA, July 4, 1961.
A firing of musketry was head at daybroak, in the di

rection of the entposts, this morning, but the cause is un A despatch from Camp Tyler represents all quiet there during the night.

Intense quiet prevails here to-day. A gloom in the New York or Philadelphia regiments would be considered a hilarity.

There will be a national salute from the batteries and

several camps, but no demonstrations whatever will be made in the city. All the bars are closed and made in the city. All the bars are closed and soldiers are confined to their camps. This is a procaution against the possibility of an attack by General Beauregard, under the supposition that our position will be weakened by frolkicing soldiers on the national holiday. The fact is the position was never so secure as it is to-day. Two balloons from the rebel camp have been seen reconscitring within the past few days.

A court martial was held yesterday over Colonel McDowell, of the Fifth Pennsylvania regiment. It is understood the case, which is said to have arisen from certain conduct of his while acting as an officer of the day, was waived, in view of the speedy disbandment of the regiment, the term of enlistment expiring in a few weeks.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE. HARTFORD, July 3, 1861.

The Connectiout Legislature, after a session of pine ceks, adjourned sine die at ten o'clock to-night. Ex-Governor Seymour offered resolutions in the House to day virtually upholding the South in their rebellion. He could get only eighteen members to sustain him Bis

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Thirty-Seventh Congress.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, July 4, 1801.
The Senate was called to order by the Vice President

The following Senators were present:

Messra Anthony, Bayard, Bingbam, Brockiaridge, Bright, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, D.xoa, Doulittle, Fessenien, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Bale, Harlun, Harris, Howe, Johnson of Tennessee, Konnedy, King, Lane of Indiana, Latham, Mortill, Nesmith, Pescoe, Polik, Powell, Saulsbury, therman, Simmone, Sumner, Tea Eyck, Thomson, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Mr. Games, (rep.) of lows, presented the credential Mr. Decement, (rep) of Wis , presented the creden

tials of S. C. Pomoroy, Seaster elect from Kansas.

Mr. Terametri, (rop.) of Hi, presented the credentials of Orville H. Browning, Senator cleek from fallacts, to all the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Lamam, (opp.) of Cal., presented the credibilities of James A. McDougall, Senster elect from Cultonia.

Mesers. Pemeroy, Browning and McDougal then had

Mr. Pomeroy drow the long term for Kauste, and Mr.

Mr. Hars, (rep.) of N. H., offered a resolution that the Scante proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at arms.

Mr. Harm offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Navy to send a copy of all the contracts he has my

to the Senate. Passed.

Mr. Wuson, (rep) of Mass., gave notice that he abruic BILL TO RATIFY AND CONFIRM CERTAIN ACTS

A BILL TO RATIFY AND CONSIGN CERTAIN ACTS
OF THE PRESIDENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
INSURRECTION AND REBELLION.
Whereas, since the adjournment of the fact Congress,
large combinations of men assuming to act in the name
and on behalf of some of the States or this Unit, have
openly set at defining the authority and have of the
United States, and have arrayed themselves in horithry
against the government, threatening its overthrow; and
whereas, one or these exigencies and for the purpose of resisting such combinations and suppressing such immercetion and reboilion and causing the law of the United
States to be executed and preserving the government.
It President has called forth the militie of several
States, and large numbers of such militia, in obedience
to such call, are now in the service of the United States;
therefore,

He it consisted by the Senate and Hyper of Revisconte.

to such call, are now in the service of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the acts and proceedings of the President in calling into the service of the United States the miniate of the several States for the purpose aforessid, and all acts and proceedings incident thereto; and all acts and proceedings incident thereto; and all acts and proceedings relating to the operations of the military and naval forces of the United States, are hereby approved and confirmed, and the sme shall be legal and villed, in all respects as if done under the express authority of Congress previously conferred.

Soc 2 and be it future enacted, that in case at any time hereafter, during the rocess of Congress similar extencies shall arise by reason of any combination to resist the execution of the United States, the President shall have authority to call into the service of the United States such military and naval forces as he may down necessary to suppress jumprection and rebellen, and enforce obedience to the laws of the United States.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE EMPLOYMENT OF VOLUNTERISTO ADD IN EXPORCING THE LAWS AND FROTERIST.

Whereas, certain of the forts, arsenals, custom boases, anyy yards and other property of the United States, have been seized, and other violations of law have been committed and are threatened by organized bodies of more in several of the States; therefore,

Bo it enacted, by the Senate and Bouse of Representatives of the United States of America, in Ompress assembled, that the President be, and he is bereby, sutherized to accord the services of volunteers, either as cavalry, infantry or artillery, in such numbers as he may deem necessary for the purpose of republing investoff, supresses ing insurrection, enforcing the laws and preserving stip protecting the public property, and that the sum of three hundred millions of dollars, or so much thereof as way out of any mency in the Treasony not otherwise applied protecting the public property, and that the sum of three hundred millions of dollars, or so much thereof as way out of any mency in the Treasony not otherwise applied printed, to carry this not into effect.

Sec. 2 And be is turther caracted, that the said volunteers shall be subject to the rules and regulations of venning the army of the United States, and that they shall be formed by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such numbers for cavalry and artiliery as he may direct, not to exceed the proportion of one company of each of those arms to overy regiment of infantry shall have one colonic one company of each of those arms to overy regiment of infantry shall have one colonic one to proposed of those arms to overy regiment in continuation, one paymaster, one quartermaster (a likelitenaty, one regimental quartermaster sergeant, one engineentsi commissary sergeant, one fregimentsi commissary sergeant, one

pany to consist of one captain one first leatenant, one second liquicosant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, edge to corporals, two musticines, one wagoner, and from sixty four to eighty-two privates.

See 3. And be it further enacted, That these forces, when accepted as herein authorized, shall be organized into division of three or more origines each and cach division shall have a mejor general, three sides do cump, and one assistant adjutant general with the rank of najor. Each brigade shall be composed of four or more regiments, and shall have one brigatier general, two alones de camp, one assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, one surgeen on assistant quarter master and one commissive of submitteness. See 4. And be it further enumed, that the Problem that it is suther zed to appoint, by and with the direction consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for this sut, a number of major geograms and expense of the programs and expense of the programs and expense of the command of the forces provided for this sut, a number of major geograms and expense of the programs and expense of the command of the forces provided for this sut, a number of major geograms and expense of the command of the forces provided for this sut, a number of major geograms and expense the contract of the such as the contract of the contract of

counteer corps.
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the omicers, voluntier corps.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers, son commissioned efficers and privates, organized as above set forth, will in all respects by pheced on the feeting, as to pay and allowance, or similar corps of the regular army. Provided, that their allowances for clothing shall be three dollars and lifty come per month and that each company officer, non-commissioned efficer, private, musician and artificer of cavalry shall formsh his own horse and horse equipments, and shall receive forty cent per day for their use and risk, except that is case the horse shall become disabled, or shall die, the allowance shall cease until the disability be removed or another horse be supplied. Each cavalry volunteer who shall not keep himself supplied with a serviceable horse shall serve on frot. Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, private, musician and artificer who enters the service of the United States, under this act, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents, in lieu of substance, and if a cavalry volunteer, twenty-five cents additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miss of travel from his place of enrolment to the place of muster, the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveling route, and when honorably discharged an allowance, at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his place of carolinent, and, in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it forther enacted, That any volunteer who may be received his the service of the United states under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be centred to the beneaust

chroment, and, in addition thereto, the star of one hundred collars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United cinies under this act, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the beneate which have been or rasy be conterred on purema disabled in the regular service; and the legal betts of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition of all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the bands of the regiments of infantry and of the regiments of cavalry, shall be paid as follows:—One fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of sergents of engineer soldiers, and the remaining half those of privates of engineer soldiers, and the remaining half those of privates of engineer soldiers, and the femaling half those of privates of engineer soldiers, and the first class; and the drum majors or leaders of the bands shall receive the same pay and enclaments as second licutenants of faintry.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the wagooers and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of regiments expeant thail receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergent thail receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergent trailer. The regimental commissary segments hall receive the pay and allowances of a regiment of cavalry.

Sec. 9. And be it further exacted, That there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaptain, who shall be appointed by the regiment one chaptain, who shall be allowed to each regiment one chaptain, who shall be allowed to each regiment one chaptain of cavalry.

Sec. 9. And be it further exacted, That there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaptain of cavalry in the regiment and company commanders on delty with the regiment and company commanders on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on delty with the regiment of a Chiestan denomination, and shall receive the pay and allowa

A BILL TO INCREASE THE PRESENT MILITARY ES

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